

The Sun

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The United States and Russia.

It is a pleasure to learn that Russia's

purpose with reference to Manchuria

have been explained to the satisfaction

of our State Department. We need not

point out how unusual it is for one great

power to give another information regard-

ing the scope and intent of negotia-

tions with a third country, while these

are proceeding. That diplomatic eti-

quette has been waived in the present

instance is an additional proof of the

desire, repeatedly attested by the Czar's

Government, to maintain the friendliest

relations with the United States.

Whether the demands, compliance

with which Mr. PLANCHON, the Russian

Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, was said to

have made a condition precedent to the

evacuation of Manchuria, were really

formulated by him is not immaterial,

inasmuch as they are not sanctioned by

the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. Pre-

cisely how it is proposed to reconcile

Manchuria's reasonable claims of

Russia, considered as the lessee of Port

Arthur and Tientsin, and as the builder

and operator of the Manchurian branch

of the Trans-Siberian Railway, we shall

learn when Mr. LEBAR, the Russian

Minister, returns to his post at Pekin.

Meanwhile, we have assurances that,

while Russia will insist that adequate

measures shall be taken to protect the

railway and maintain order in the region

through which it runs, China's terri-

torial integrity will remain intact, in

theory at least, and all of the treaty

powers will have freedom of access to

Manchuria.

It may be that the Chinese authorities

are unable to repress brigandage and

that the Manchurian line can be safe-

guarded only by Russian soldiers. In

that event our State Department would

scarcely insist that Russia should aban-

don to devastation a railway on which

she has spent many millions of dollars,

and on which she depends for connection

with her only ice-free ports on the

Pacific.

The American people have never

looked with sympathy upon the wish

which seems often to have prompted

British diplomacy, the wish to exclude

the Russian Empire from access to the

sea. We are not likely to forget how our

own Trans-Allegheny communities were

once threatened with suffocation because

they were barred by France and Spain

from free communication with the Gulf

of Mexico. Americans would gladly see

the Russians reach the Mediterranean

through the Bosphorus, or the Indian

Ocean through Asiatic Turkey or through

Persia. We quite understand that the

harbor of Vladivostok, being choked

with ice during a large part of the year,

affords no adequate outlet for Siberia,

and we see that Russia was impelled by

the law of self-preservation to acquire

by lease the Liautung peninsula. We

recognize, also, that the acquisition car-

ried with it an equitable claim to the

unimpaired transport thither of freight

and passengers through Manchuria.

All we ask is that Russia's equitable

claims to the exercise of certain police

functions along the line of the railway

shall not be transmuted into an assertion

of sovereignty, which might invalidate

our commercial rights in the annexed

region, and might be made a pretext

for the wholesale partition of the Chinese

Empire.

The American Race.

A collection of lectures and magazine

papers by President DAVID STARR JOR-

dan of the Stanford University, entitled

"The Blood of the Nation," is described

in the Independent by Prof. E. E. Slosser

of the University of Wyoming as "a

brief and tantalizing glimpse of what

the history of a race would be if developed

from Darwinian lines," or from a bi-

ological point of view. The cultivation

of the deterioration of the breed of men.

No such history has yet been written, but

that it is a field into which the scientific

historian will enter in the future may be

expected reasonably, and nowhere else

and at no other period in the world have

the materials been furnished as they will

be by this country.

The mixture of races is now proceeding

in the United States on a scale of mag-

nitude and variety of which the previous

history of the world affords no parallel.

At this particular time, too, new addi-

tions to the elements for the future com-

posite race to be developed are coming

to us by immigration in a volume greater

than ever before. Of the immigration

into 1900, the vast preponderance was

from the races of northern Europe, but

since that period a radical change in its

character has taken place, and southern

and eastern Europe are now the chief

sources from which we are drawing for-

eign additions to our population. Mean-

while, the contributions of immigration

to the other race elements are dimini-

shing greatly.

In the period from 1820 to 1880, out of

a total immigration of about twenty

millions only 162,018 came from Italy

and Austria-Hungary, but from 1880 to

1900 the aggregate from those countries

was 1,936,694, and now the immigrants

from those sources are by far the most

numerous. In the year 1902 alone, 178,-

375 came from Italy and 171,989 from

Austria-Hungary, and this immigration

is even greater in 1903.

The immigration from Germany, Ire-

land and the Scandinavian countries

began to fall off heavily a few years be-

fore 1890, or simultaneously with the

sudden increase in the Italian and Aus-

tro-Hungarian, and since then this

diminution has increased steadily in its percentage. Last year, all told, it was only 105,820 as compared with the 178,375 from Italy alone.

According to the census of 1900, the foreign-born population of the United States was 10,400,085 and the countries of its nativity were:

Austria	716,340	Italy	494,307
Bohemia	146,981	Poland	338,810
Canada	1,181,283	Russia	424,899
England	69,076	Scandinavia	377,639
Germany	2,066,208	Switzerland	27,639
Hungary	148,820	Other countries	731,831
Ireland	1,018,071		

Since then both the Austro-Hungarian and Italian population must have been more than doubled by immigration alone, to say nothing of its large natural increase. In 1900, of the population born in this country, 28,138,938 had foreign parents, one or both, out of a total population of 76,603,387. Of the parents of these children, the principal race sources were:

German	7,832,081	Austro-Hungarian	1,007,886
Irish	4,081,074	Italian	1,007,886
English	4,338,360	Polish	737,031
Scandinavian	1,872,071	Other countries	697,711
French	1,070,873	Russian	658,390

In this table we have classified with the English the Scotch, Welsh and the Canadian English, and with the French the Canadian French.

It will be seen that up to the time of the census the racial elements of northern Europe were by far the largest, but the immigration since 1900 from southern and eastern Europe has increased greatly, so that it has formed and continues to form about four-fifths of the unprecedentedly large total immigration.

The future historian who shall set himself to the task of examining scientifically the American race, or "the blood of the nation," will have before him a chance to study the development of a composite race such as the history of the world has never before afforded. It will be a new race, a new development in the history of mankind.

Official Bookkeeping in Cuba.

During its three and a half year of control of Cuban affairs the Government of Intervention in Cuba received and paid out nearly six millions of dollars. This sum represents the insular receipts and insular expenditures. It was exclusively a Cuban fund in which moneys of the United States have no place or appearance. No exact or comprehensible statement of account has yet been presented although nearly a full year has elapsed since the withdrawal of American authority from the island.

While the official report for the year 1901 is still lacking, the report covering the 1902 period, Jan. 1 to May 19, has recently been made available. An effort to obtain a financial statement from its pages has been productive of the following results:

Upon page 18 of the report of the insular Treasurer, CARLOS BOLIVAR, there appears Exhibit F, purporting to be a statement of the revenues of the island for the entire term of the intervention. On the following page there appears Exhibit G, purporting to be a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the period. The footings of the receipts as shown by these tables appear as follows:

Exhibit F	\$64,408,418.15
Exhibit G	\$64,408,418.15

On page 19 of his report, Gen. Wood gives the total expenditures for the entire period, which in comparison with the statement of the Treasurer, in Exhibit G, stand as follows:

Gen. Wood's statement	\$64,408,418.15
Exhibit G	\$64,408,418.15

The total amount of customs revenues is reported thus:

Treasurer's report, Exhibit F	\$64,408,418.15
Treasurer's report, Exhibit G	\$64,408,418.15
Report of Collector of Customs, Table No. 10	\$64,408,418.15

Taking Exhibit F, which appears as a classified statement of total receipts, and Gen. Wood's statement (page 19), which appears as a classified statement of expenditures, we have:

Exhibit F, statement of receipts	\$64,408,418.15
Gen. Wood's statement of expenditures	\$64,408,418.15

This shows a balance of nearly one and a half million dollars at the time of American withdrawal. Yet, in transferring the Government to President ESTRADA PALMA, on May 20, 1902, Gen. Wood made the following statement:

"The public debt was derived from the revenues of Cuba transferred to you this date, amounting to \$60,000,000. It is transferred subject to such claims and obligations properly payable out of the revenues of the island as may remain."

Here again is confusion. The report of the Treasurer of the island (page 9) and the report of the Auditor (page 12) declare that the balance on hand was \$635,170.29. These reports also show that in order to arrive at this figure there is included \$24,610.54 in postal money order funds, which is neither a revenue nor an available asset. Thus the actual cash legacy to the Cuban Government appears as \$580,559.75 (see Auditor's report, page 11). This complication is shown by the following table:

Actual amount	\$635,170.29
Treasurer's statement	\$635,170.29
Gen. Wood's statement	\$635,170.29
Balance shown by statement of receipts and expenditures	\$635,170.29

In addition to this contradictory assortment, there appears, on page 10 of the Auditor's report, the statement that the net balance at this time was \$1,813,108.13. On page 11 the same official states: "While there was in the hands of the Treasurer on May 20, 1902, but \$580,559.75 available for new appropriations, there was in the possession of fiscal agents of the Government and including that amount \$1,813,108.13 from which future disbursements could be made."

The Treasurer's statement reports on hand Jan. 1, 1902, \$1,110,320.83. The following statements are made regarding the receipts from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1903:

Gen. Wood (page 18)	\$1,110,320.83
Aide-de-Camp McCoy (Exhibit D)	\$1,110,320.83
Treasurer Roloff (Exhibit F)	\$1,110,320.83
Treasurer Roloff (Exhibit G)	\$1,110,320.83
Auditor Terrill (Exhibit D)	\$1,110,320.83

In the last item, Auditor Terrill's statement, there is included an amount

of "repayments," \$545,088.52, which, if deducted from the gross amount, thus leaving only revenue from normal sources, would leave his statement of receipts as \$565,117.31.

Analyzing the various reports, this sum of receipts, with its apparent variation of about \$1,000,000, there is encountered an equally complex and contradictory presentation. In the various statements of receipts for the period, the following figures appear:

Treasurer Roloff (Exhibit F)	\$5,714,411.98
Auditor Terrill (Exhibit D)	\$5,714,411.98
Collector Roloff (Table No. 9)	\$5,714,411.98

PORTAL DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS.

Treasurer Roloff (Exhibit F)	\$161,314.40
Auditor Terrill (Exhibit D)	\$161,314.40
Report of Director-General of Posts (page 17)	\$161,314.40

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Treasurer Roloff (Exhibit F)	\$539,171.49
Auditor Terrill (Exhibit D)	\$539,171.49

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Treasurer Roloff (Exhibit F)	\$143,086.11
Auditor Terrill (Exhibit D)	\$143,086.11

In the matter of expenditures a similar confusion appears. This is shown by the following statements:

Aide-de-Camp McCoy (Exhibit D)	\$7,821,850.67
Treasurer Roloff (Exhibit F)	\$7,821,850.67
Auditor Terrill (Exhibit D)	\$7,821,850.67

The same discrepancy appears in the individual items making up these sums. The Treasurer's report does not present items in an intelligible form, but Aide-de-Camp McCoy uses figures furnished by the official reports of that department. His figures are, therefore, used here:

POST OFFICE EXPENSES.	\$178,705.38
Director-General of Posts (page 17)	\$178,705.38

SALARIES AND QUARTERS.

McCoy (Exhibit D)	\$124,324.83
Auditor Terrill (Exhibit D)	\$124,324.83

JANUARY.

McCoy (idem)	\$219,701.03
Auditor Terrill (idem)	\$219,701.03

SANITATION.

McCoy (idem)	\$1,036,926.40
Terrill (idem)	\$1,036,926.40

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

McCoy (idem)	\$84,009.91
Terrill (idem)	\$84,009.91

QUARTERMASTER SERVICE.

McCoy (idem)	\$62,015.35
Terrill (idem)	\$62,015.35

It would be easily possible to point out these discrepancies almost indefinitely. In only very rare instances has there been found any correspondence whatever in the submitted financial reports of the various departments.

There is no purpose here to intimate any irregularity in the use of the insular funds, although the possibility for deception is clearly manifest. There have been gross and inexcusable lack of business and business methods is equally manifest. Comparison of figures submitted in this final report with those previously submitted in annual reports shows the same discrepancy which exists in the foregoing tables.

President Baer and Mr. Shearn.

At the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission two or three days ago Lawyer CLARENCE J. SHEARN met with a rebuff which must have startled him. Mr. Baer declined to answer a certain question whereupon Mr. SHEARN asked him if he declined on the ground that his answer would incriminate him. Mr. Baer's reply was that the question was insulting. Lawyer SHEARN then demanded that the Commission rebuke the witness, but the Commission, to the lawyer's amazement, declared that the witness was in the right.

If Mr. Baer had been on the stand in an ordinary court of law, Mr. SHEARN would have asked the question, not only with impunity, but as a matter of course; and Mr. Baer would have found himself impaled on one of the horns of the dilemma which always threatens witnesses thus interrogated. If he said that an answer would incriminate him, he would give the lawyer all he desired; if he said that it would not, he would have no excuse for not answering, and the Court would require him to reply.

This is only one of several cases in which the degree of protection afforded to witnesses differs somewhat in different tribunals or investigating bodies.

In Mr. Baer's case the combination of conditions was particularly interesting and instructive. All three parties to the incident were right. Mr. Baer because the question was an insult; the Commission because the question was insolent, and Mr. SHEARN because he followed a correct and legally recognized method of inquiry.

The College Golfers.

Some thousands of people abstained from the wild excitement of the Yale-Princeton golf match at Garden City on Saturday. There were no grand stands filled with howling undergraduates and beribboned sisters, cousins and aunts. No one yelled "Rah, Rah, Rah," nor let a single "S-a, boom, ah." No one sang "Boula-boula," nor did young men gravely uncover themselves and sing "Old Nassau." There was not a bit of excitement, for golf is not only an ancient and royal, but also a very decorous and even idyllic game. Yet in all probability it is a much sounder and more generally beneficial game than football, which makes colleges famous and is therefore more enthusiastically supported by boards of trustees and faculties. Even staid and measurably venerable professors have been known to play golf, but their public trumpetings are usually as to be expected.

Yet football is played by a very small percentage of the students of any college. In fact, its practice is the days of high specialization and suspicion of professionalism confined to the members of the "squad." The rest of the student body attends to the cheering, singing and betting. Golf, on the other hand, requires, first of all things, the fresh and inviting greenward of the perfumed links, always lying open and ready to tempt to mild and beneficial exercise, not too tame for the most vigorous youth nor too violent for the anemic bookworm. It may be played nearly all the year around, without special training, even with pipe in mouth

and Scotch beverages waiting at the end of the course.

The college golfers are now showing skill quite as high as that of the football players, and the Princeton captain's victory over TRAVIS, the champion de facto, though not in nomine, was one which ought to have made the sons of Nassau greet him at the station on his return with many tigers. Yet there is room for doubt that college golf is a game for which the college golfer will ever gain as much esteem among his fellow students as the football player, who fights and bleeds and runs for his university.

Special Franchises Are Not Real Estate.

The Tribune, in an editorial published on Saturday morning, takes issue with THE SUN on the question whether special franchises are real estate or not, and argues that the \$220,000,000 declared to be the value of the special franchises should be included in the assessed valuation of real estate of this city, and, therefore, should be used to enlarge the city's borrowing capacity. The Tribune says:

"It is not more natural to construe the words of the Constitution, '10 per centum of the assessed value of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city,' as meaning to include whatever the law defines as real estate."

The answer to